

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

WEEKLY HERALD.—One dollar per year, free of cost.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or by Postal Note, and where the latter is used, the drafts must be made payable to the order of the New York Herald. All communications must be addressed to the New York Herald, and must be accompanied by the name of the sender. Letters and packages should be sent by registered mail, and the sender must be prepared to receive them. The New York Herald is not responsible for the loss of letters or packages sent by ordinary mail.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 40 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

AMERICAN EDITORS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION HAVE THE HONOR OF INVITING THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, WHICH IS OPENED AT THE EXPOSITION.

SAPLE OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA FAGE.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 146

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DRAMATICS.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—JAMES OF NORMANDY.  
BOWERY THEATRE—THROUGH THE FIRE.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—GASCOE.  
PARK THEATRE—THE LINDGARD.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE.  
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FAIR.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—ROMANUS DEITY.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HUMPHREY DEITY.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.  
TONTASTOR'S—VARIETY.  
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.

## QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rains, and rising southeast to southwest winds. To-morrow the weather will be clearer and probably slightly cooler.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and strong. Gold opened at 101 and declined to 100 7/8. Government bonds were strong, States firm and railroads higher. Money on call was easy at 2 1/4 to 3 per cent.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FOUR PER CENT loan yesterday amounted to nearly a million dollars.

THE RIVER THIEVES are becoming quite scientific. They have adopted the chloroform treatment.

TAMMANY is thus early in the day beginning to look after the election inspectors. What are the other parties doing?

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has no idea of stepping down and out. He announces himself a candidate for re-election.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S reception, consisting mostly of prayers, is not a very popular one that is likely to become very popular.

THE YOUNG MAN JOHNSON, who tried to kill his wife some months ago in Brooklyn, has been declared insane by a sheriff's jury. This, of course, disposes of his trial for his attempted murder.

IT SEEMS the reports published some time ago concerning the unfavorable condition and prospects of the workmen who went down to Brazil were very much exaggerated. In fact, the reverse of the picture is the fact.

IF REPRESENTATIVE PHILLIPS, of Kansas, can have his way, the syndicate will be upset. He intends to introduce a bill declaring the contract invalid, and providing that in the future bonds shall be sold at the Treasury and its branches.

THE PRESIDENT must envy the Vice President and Mrs. Hayes, who are away on the Lower Saratoga catching fish, while he and his administration are catching abuse from the dissatisfied republicans and disappointed office-seekers. He ought to go fishing.

THE SENATE was chiefly occupied yesterday in discussing the bill of the House providing for a brand new government for the District of Columbia. In the House measure Washington was honored with a Delegate in Congress. This amendment gentleman the Senate have very wisely decided not to call into existence, but it will probably prove the ruin of some aspiring statesman.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES recently presented in regard to the neglect and ill-treatment of the unfortunate idiot children in the public institutions, are, of course, denied by the authorities whose duty it is to care for them. An investigation has been made by the direction of the Charities and Correction Commissioners, but the report they coolly inform the public is none of their business. Wonder if the Recorder could not do something with them?

OUR CORRESPONDENT who is describing the condition of the leading industries in different parts of the country reports that he can find no trace of Communism among the one hundred and twenty-five thousand workmen in and around Pittsburgh, but he has found there flourishing and co-operative mills in successful operation. They are owned, managed and worked by American mechanics whose only capital was their savings. That is the kind of Communism Americans understand.

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS have been in session here during the last few days. Their proceedings yesterday indicate that pelf and piety may sometimes be found too closely conjoined in the ministerial character. The good brethren do not constitute such a happy family as they might, but charges and counter charges of lying, misappropriation of funds, refusal to pay debts and other kindred acts and things unbefitting in Christians, black or white, were freely presented to the Conference yesterday. They are sound in Methodism, however—only one of their number having seceded during the year. They are equally sound on the temperance question and allowed themselves to be organized into a society, so that the good traits and bad are probably equally balanced.

THE WEATHER.—A very decided and general fall of pressure took place during yesterday, as the low barometer moved outward over the region of the lakes. The winds were light to fresh, and light rains have fallen over the lakes and central valley regions, with slight variations of temperature. The pressure is highest on the Gulf coast. As the centre of lowest barometer advances eastward local storms are likely to be developed over Virginia and the Middle Atlantic coast. Similar disturbances may be experienced in Northern New York and New England. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy, with rains and rising southeast to southwest winds. To-morrow the weather will be clearer and probably slightly cooler.

## How New York Can Secure a Good City Government.

The government of the city of New York is conducted under a charter passed by the State Legislature five years ago. When this law was enacted the corruptions of the municipal officers who had held power under what is known as the Tweed charter had been fully exposed, and the new law was framed with the object of preventing a recurrence of such misdeeds in the future. There is no reason to doubt that this was in good faith the intention of its authors, but the desire to protect certain political interests marred some of its features. Among other objectionable clauses growing out of these selfish considerations was one which prevented the removal of unfaithful or incapable heads of departments by the Chief Executive of the city without the consent and approval of the Chief Executive of the State. This provision was inserted to protect certain republican city officers from removal by a democratic Mayor by giving the republican Governor the power to veto the Mayor's action. It was no more justifiable on any grounds of public policy than would have been a law empowering the Governor to veto the ordinances of the Common Council of Buffalo or the resolutions of the Supervisors of Monroe county. This and some other partisan features of the law excited a disposition to tinker the charter session after session, but no material changes have been made, and the law is now substantially in the condition in which it was enacted.

Despite its shortcomings the charter of 1873 is capable of giving and would give us a good city government if its provisions were faithfully carried out. Although the final expulsion of an incapable or dishonest city officer cannot take place until the Governor of the State has in writing assented to his removal his trial and conviction are placed in the hands of the Mayor. It is made the duty of the Mayor to keep himself informed of the doings of all the city departments and to be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and the laws of the State to be executed and enforced. If, therefore, the Mayor is ignorant of what the Health Department, the Department of Public Buildings, the Police Department or any other department under the city government is doing, he is wilfully neglectful of his duty. If he is familiar with their acts and knows that any of them neglect or evade the execution and enforcement of the city ordinances or State laws he is equally culpable. It is therefore evident, that what New York needs to insure a good government is, not a new charter, but a Mayor with sufficient intelligence, force of character, firmness and what is known as a "backbone" to be in fact the head of the government, and to take care that every subordinate department does its full and entire duty. With such a Mayor we could not have filthy streets, because the law requires the proper officers to clean the streets, the city supplies them with the necessary funds, and the Mayor would be "vigilant and active" in seeing that the work was faithfully done. With such a Mayor we could not have the foul stench that have made New York one of the unhealthiest of the large cities of the world, because the law requires the health officers to prevent and suppress all such nuisances, and the Mayor would be "vigilant and active" in compelling them to obey the law. If we had a real, vigorous chief of the city government, all would be well. He would do his duty when public officers were neglectful, incapable or dishonest, no matter what action the Governor might take, and if the Governor should protect the evil-doers—which is not at all likely—the Mayor would find some other means of bringing them to justice and ridding the city of them.

All our troubles can be traced to the want of a firm ruler at the head of the city government. The indifference and negligence of subordinates, the jarring of the departments, the farce of this department doing and the other undoing, the conflict of authority, the cool impudence of official denials of facts known to all our citizens, including the Mayor himself, could not exist for a moment if a strong, vigorous, determined man sat in the executive chamber and resolutely carried out the law. It is an idle excuse to pretend that because the removal of a city officer by the Mayor must receive the assenting signature of the Governor before it can become operative the Mayor is powerless to enforce the laws and his authority is unheeded. If an earnest, fearless Mayor were to call offending officials to a reckoning and prove his determination to compel them to obey the laws no person can doubt that we should have clean streets, free from unlawful obstructions and from nuisances hazardous to the public health. If a Governor dared to stand up against such efforts to secure good city government the law officers of the city, the Grand Jury room and the courts would still be at the Mayor's command. Besides, the fear of determined action and constant investigation and supervision would hold all the departments in wholesome check. We have evidence of this fact in the tremor and nervous spasms of activity which followed Recorder Hackett's recent charge in regard to the illegal acts of the Board of Health. Let the city once have a strong, independent, unflinching head, and the present charter would be found a good enough law. At all events the experiment cannot be made too soon.

The movement now made to bring the Aldermen and the Board of Health to a sense of their obligations under the law will, no doubt, be beneficial as far as it goes, provided the prosecutions are vigorously pressed and are not suffered to become farcical. There is no question of the justice of the Grand Jury's action. There are, doubtless, some members of the Health Board who desire to observe the law and to properly perform their official duties; but they allow themselves to be bamboozled and dominated over by their President. So insolent and overbearing had the acting officials

of the Health Department grown within a few years that complaints made to them by citizens were totally unheeded until Mr. Musgrave came to the rescue—until the Recorder denounced them from the bench—until the public outcry and the prospect of indictment frightened them into a spasmodic fit of activity. Whenever a serious charge appeared against them in the press, and some dangerous public nuisance like the garbage dumping at the Harlem flats was exposed, they would sneeringly designate it a "newspaper sensation," and declare their indifference about a thing that would "blow over in a few days." In this cavalier treatment of grave accusations the Board of Health was not alone. The Board of Police and the Building Department evinced a similar contempt for public sentiment. It is to be hoped that they will all now be taught that charges based on shameful neglect of duty do not so readily "blow over." The scandalous dumping of garbage on the east side of the city and the tumbling down of building after building prove that the Police and Building departments are in as much need as the Board of Health of treatment in a Grand Jury room.

It may be well for these unfaithful and defiant officials, and especially for the Aldermen, to recall an incident in Tweed's career. When brought to bay the great malefactor's words were, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" His meaning was, "Suppose I have wronged you; who is to punish me? The judges are my tools, the legislators my coadjutors, the police my slaves. What are you going to do about it?" The answer came slowly, but it was a stern and severe one when it did come. What the people did about it was seen in a prison cell, a felon's garb, a miserable death in jail, abandoned by friends, family and old accomplices. Official malfeasance will not go unpunished now any more than in the days of the old King, and the present indictments will be of service in establishing this fact. But, after all, their effect will be transient only. Neglect and unfaithfulness are now too general in the city departments to be eradicated until the city secures the only effective remedy—a Mayor with a clear head, a stout heart and a strong backbone.

## Peace Prospects.

Evidently some basis of settlement has been reached between Russia and England, from which, so far as yet appears, all the prospects are favorable for a solution of the conflicting claims without war. In London, despite a disposition to believe peace impossible, the impression has forced its way upon public opinion that the negotiations have assumed a more promising phase than they have held hitherto, while in St. Petersburg hopeful views are freely taken. It appears that the effect of the recent negotiation conducted by Count Schouvaloff has been to clear the way for the Congress and to determine the formula upon which it could proceed with the discussion of the disputed points. General Ignatieff's opinion is that the Treaty of San Stefano is drawn up in such a manner that it will lend itself to all possible concessions, which seems to imply that concessions from the positions taken in that treaty are the important points in the settlement that has been made. If the General's opinion is maintained by the facts it must be conceded that a treaty which magnifies splendidly a nation's demands and lends itself readily to the process of their destitution is a masterpiece of diplomacy.

## Our Paris Cable Letter.

The visitors to the French capital just now will doubtless hereafter sing "O Parigi o caro," with their hands in their pockets instead of on their hearts. It is "dear Paris" now for the luckless foreigner and the untutored provincial if it ever was. But nobody expected that it was going to be a cheap place this summer, and our despatches indicate that nobody will be disappointed. There is, however, one consolation—namely, that in no other city in the world can one get the whipped cream of existence morning, noon and night, and hence there is no use in saying that you will not go there because things are dear and you have to pay for a pound of wax candles per diem when you only burn an inch in a week. Even the eighty heroes and heroines who protested against the extortion at one hotel had to move to other hotels, and Paris in the aggregate lost nothing. That is a funny story we are told about the Exhibition aquarium in which the fish cannot live. It is not very like the French way of doing things, and if the architect is a man of royalist or Bonapartist leanings it will go hard with him. The fault may be with the fish, who are perhaps disgusted at being brought to Paris only to swim in water, when they should be served up with sauce *piquante*. Our correspondent has been much impressed by the Belgian exhibit, and the Prince of Wales has been mightily pleased with some American jewelry work. The festivities proceed without interruption, and we are glad to see General Grant's name appear as one of the lions at the best of them.

## What Is Dogma?

We publish in to-day's HERALD the third letter of our correspondent, "A Roman Prelate," upon the policy of the Vatican. It treats of the attitude of Leo XIII. to the new Dogma. Until the time of Pius IX. Catholics were generally convinced that the Church was the conservator of doctrines, but that it did not seek to establish new ones. The world had never seen an expression of free opinion metamorphosed into an article of faith. Has the effort been a successful one? Our correspondent discusses in this letter the bull of Pius IX. concerning the conception of the Virgin and bearing date 8th December, 1854. Has this bull the force of law? Our correspondent asks if the magistrates of the United States and the American people would feel bound to obey a law which had never been promulgated in legal form. Now the papal bull regarding the conception of the Virgin has never been legally promulgated. Our correspondent claims to establish this point by proofs which he considers peremptory and irrefutable. It may be that Pius IX. took counsel of ideologists and

people versed in intellectual speculations, but he certainly never asked for the opinions of the jurists of the Church. Our correspondent institutes a comparison between Gregory XVI. and Pius IX., and he shows that Gregory XVI., with the principles that he professed, would never have accepted the bull of Pius IX. The universal conviction of Catholics and of non-Catholics on the subject of the new article of faith defined by Pius IX. can only be likened to a cloud covering the earth, and which the rays of the sun are fast dissipating. We have said enough to attract the attention of our readers to this remarkable letter. The full force, however, of the doctrinal argument it contains will be apparent when the learned writer comes to the discussion of the dogma of papal infallibility. That was the most important work of the late Pope Pius.

## Our Foreign Art News.

As will be seen by our special cable despatch from Paris, published this morning, the great competitive art display of the world, the French Salon, was formally opened yesterday. This annual event brings together a representative gathering of the world's talent, and in comparison with it, in view of its cosmopolitan character and high artistic average of excellence, the Academy exhibitions at Berlin, Vienna, Munich, The Hague, this city, and even that of the Royal Academy at London, are provincial in the character of the display made and in their aim. The freshness and variety found in the Paris Salon are due greatly to the fact that so many of the most brilliant painters born in foreign countries reside and paint there, visiting the lands of their birth or their other chosen fields of subject inspiration for but a few months each year. The art atmosphere of Paris is, therefore, different from that of all other capitals, and peculiarly stimulating to vigorous effort and to improvement on the part of the resident painters. It does not favor the unpleasant similarities of style which have become associated with Rome, Munich, Düsseldorf and Berlin. In the Salon each year this freedom in general from the mannerism of particular schools produces its own special charm. The masters are so many and so dissimilar in style that the work of the pupils, both while under and when emancipated from their influence, is pleasing and interesting in its variety of perception and manner of treatment.

The standard required before works are admitted is high, and rarely, if ever, are paintings seen like those productions of Academicians now hung in the London Academy, which excite the laughter and jeers of the critics and public and tend to lessen the influence of the institution. Admission for their works to the Salon is a boon desired, and cherished when obtained by the young painters of all nations studying and painting in France and by older hands from abroad. Once this is secured a great step has been made, which gives forever afterward a certain standing to the artist and a *cachet* to his exhibited work. According to our correspondent the present Salon has suffered much from the art display made at the Universal Exposition. The artists of established reputation are naturally desirous of being seen at their best at the great World's Fair, and have sent there the chief of their works painted since 1867. If among these happen to be examples which in the ordinary course of events would have gone to the Salon, *laissez-les* for the latter. Such cases are the opportunities of the younger men, and it will be seen by our despatch that they have taken advantage of this one. This action on their part has partly redeemed the Salon, and the display, though not rich in striking or very important works, is of a good average of excellence. We are glad to see that our American artists are better represented than they have been for many years, and hope that the number of their works admitted will continue on the increase.

Our despatch also gives the chief prices obtained and a description of the examples of the older of the painters represented in the great Laurent-Richard collection, which were the feature of the last day of the sale.

## An Overloaded Floor and Its Victims.

Within a few days the people of New York have been shocked by a succession of calamities that, although the incidents are varied, present a similarity of conditions and of results. Several lives have been lost on the Bowery by the fall of one of the girders of the elevated railroad in course of construction along that avenue. A weak hoisting chain or sling broke under the strain of about three tons, and the suspended girder fell with fatal consequences. It was one of those occurrences that might have been foreseen when an untested chain was used for hoisting a heavy and unwieldy load. The public recognized it as an accident, and a general hope was expressed that its occurrence would serve as a warning to the workmen against risking their lives and those of the public with unsuitable apparatus. Then came the disaster on Broadway, by which one man was killed and several injured. In this case the cause was clearly discerned to be the ill-judged removal of the supports of a flooring while a considerable portion of a wall that depended for its stability on the floor beams was left overhanging the unfortunate workmen. The recklessness of the workmen, and the indifference to the risk they ran, exhibited by their employers and the public authorities, were freely commented on. Can anything in civilized life be more deplorable than this indifference, which is as disgraceful to the police as to the penny-saving contractor, whose men work in presence of death for a miserable day's pay? But notwithstanding the terrible lessons learned within so short a period another horror is announced in our columns to-day which eclipses the others, inasmuch as its cause has been almost deliberately planned for the purpose of saving the cost of proper and safe storage for grain or feed. We find that although the beams of the broken floor of the Sixth Ave-

nue Railroad Depot had been already deflected to an extent that should have called attention to their dangerous condition the floor was overweighted by nearly thirty-five per cent more than the maximum load its construction would warrant even when the floor was newly laid. We learn that an official of the Department of Buildings found it necessary to order the removal of part of the load placed on other sections of the floors because of the danger of their falling. That the floors were overweighted no one will for a moment doubt. Every fact brought up as evidence of their strength proves conclusively the presence of this overweight. Who, then, is responsible for overloading these floors and for the greater crime of putting men to work on them? This deplorable event was not a case in which the stupidity and recklessness on the part of laborers supplied the immediate cause. It is the natural result of that grasping system of management that prevails among city railroad corporations by which the public convenience is utterly ignored and the hardest and most dangerous labor is wrung from the employees for the lowest possible pay so that the stockholders' profits may be swelled to the greatest figures.

## The Coaching Club Parade.

The coaching season this year was opened yesterday afternoon under exceedingly brilliant circumstances. Eleven of the twenty drags of the Coaching Club were in line when the start took place. Several of them were new and all of them were probably the finest equipages of the kind in the world. The appointments were perfect. The most critical eye could not have detected the slightest flaw or blemish. Everything was in perfect taste; well matched horses; harmoniously blended colors—the display was, in fact, the poetry of coaching and horsemanship. But the brilliant turnout of the club was, after all, only one-half of the splendid spectacle presented. Those who came to see the club at its reunion were fully as attractive as the club itself. Madison square and Fifth avenue, for nearly two hours, formed the splendid framing of a picture that is rarely seen in any city. It was, in nearly every point of view, distinctively American, the flower of our civilization and culture. No capital in Europe could contribute to any pageant so much of beauty and refinement as yesterday came forth to do honor to the Coaching Club. An American crowd, in dress, appearance, bearing and order, is the best in the world, and the thousands of spectators who thronged the avenues and squares along the route of the drive, yesterday was the very best we can produce. The question has often been asked, What is the value of exhibitions of this kind? Those who make the inquiry generally belong to that class who do not enjoy anything which they do not themselves possess. Anything that is beautiful in the world is valuable. Displays like that of yesterday, while attractive to the eye, become a means of education. They serve to cultivate and improve the taste and elevate our standard of civilization as a people. They set inventions at work, awaken ideas and lead upward and onward to development and progress in other ways and in other fields of action. In addition they add a picturesqueness to our metropolitan life; make life itself more worth the living. The gentlemen of the Coaching Club are not the least of our benefactors.

## American Baptists.

An article on another page of the HERALD will give the reader an intelligent idea of the present condition of the Baptist denomination in the United States, but more especially of that branch of it whose National Convention assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday. The contrast between the growth of the denomination in this Republic and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is one of the most emphatic arguments we have seen for a long time in favor of the complete separation of Church and State. The Baptists, long as they have existed in England, number to-day less than a quarter of a million; for one hundred years they have existed in the United States, and now they number two millions, and their lines have gone out into all the earth and their missionaries to the ends of the world. In educational facilities, too, the American Baptists have far outstripped their transatlantic brethren. Fifty-two colleges, academies, seminaries and other schools, and nearly ten thousand pupils in them, is a grand exhibition for any denomination after a century's existence. The accumulation of ecclesiastical and educational property has kept pace also with their numerical increase, and their chief regret to-day is a debt on their missionary society of \$26,000 and decreased contributions to this and other benevolent interests. Nevertheless they spend over three million dollars annually in benevolent work, besides many millions more for the support of the Gospel among themselves. The financial derangement of the country will not last forever, and by and by the churches will return to their generous giving of former days, so that missions now begun in Africa as well as in other lands can be enlarged and strengthened. The Baptists will share in this good time coming.

## Will the Regatta Be a Failure?

In England it is the fashion to rule a man out of all "amateur" contests, whether in rowing, shooting or any other sport, if he is a tradesman or mechanic. But if an eligible amateur happened to play in a cricket match, to shoot in a team or to row in a crew, when one of his antagonists chanced to be disqualified as an amateur, it is not likely that an English club, with all its prejudices and follies, would be so ridiculous as to put that eligible amateur down as a "professional." Yet this is precisely what the association of American rowing clubs, calling itself "national," has undertaken to do with the Nautilus pair now entered for the Watkins regatta. Having pronounced a member of the Argonauta club a "professional" because it was reported that he had some time or other sat in a fishing boat, these wisacres proceeded to pronounce the Nautilus pair "professionals" because they

had rowed against this ex-fisherman at the Long Branch regatta. To make the affair the more absurd the Long Branch Rowing Association, which gave the regatta, is an independent club, having nothing to do with the National Rowing Association, and not being in any way bound by its rules. The Long Branch association made its own rules, passed its own judgment as to the qualifications of those who entered, and held an amateur regatta. Any person who entered was bound to recognize and respect the right of the association to do all this. If any contestant belonged to a club or association whose rules prohibited him from rowing under such circumstances he would be answerable to his club or association if he broke those rules. But certainly no club or association can make its rules binding on outside parties who are not members. The idea of the National Association, which is nothing but a combination of clubs just as the Harlem Association is, arrogating the right to make rules for everybody is simply ridiculous. It embraces certainly not more than one-tenth of the amateur rowing clubs in the United States. Nine other "national associations" having the same number of clubs might announce themselves and all might make different rules. The Watkins Glen Club will make its regatta ridiculous if it allows it to be rowed under the stupid rules of an association distinguished more for petty jealousy than for good seamanship.

## Pensioning Grant.

Mr. Blaine is said to believe that the chances of the republican party to carry the next Presidential election are good, and to be eager, therefore, to get General Grant handsomely pensioned off and out of the way. As at present reported the Senator from Maine oscillates between two opinions on the subject, and may in a few days greatly regret it, if his present views shall so far prevail as to become the law. He wants Grant to be retired and to be looked upon as a man provided for in one contingency, and to be a man on the active list and within easy call in another contingency; but he cannot make up his mind toward which contingency he shall bend his efforts. If the republican party is to fight a desperate battle next time, if it is to be in so poor a position before the country that its chance to elect a President must be regarded as hopeless, then Mr. Blaine wants General Grant to be the republican candidate; but if it is to be otherwise, then Mr. Blaine will be terribly unhappy unless Grant is out of the way by previous provision under the pension scheme. All this is what the Washington correspondents say of Mr. Blaine, and it is evident that it may be either slander or the purest possible truth. If the Senator cannot act on the case before him until he makes up his mind certainly whether the republicans are to win next time he is to be pitied. General Grant once said in regard to some Presidential antics in Congress, "Blaine is not in any one's way," which proved to be true; but Blaine cannot say the same of Grant just now. That Grant should be in Blaine's way is characteristic. It is his hobby to be in people's way; and in "the late unpleasantness" he was in the way to an enormous extent. That is what the country mainly remembers about him; and because of that remembrance the people will be very well satisfied to see the pension project completed. But if the people want to put Grant in the Presidency afterward his possession of a pension will not stop them any more than would the possession of a pocketful of bonds of an Arkansas railway.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

This ladies tell the plumpest fibs.  
Mr. Treadwell has applied for letters of Mark.  
Bayard Taylor's motto is, "Twenty minutes for lunch; all about it."  
Since the warm weather set in Lotta and Falmage do not kick so much.  
The republican party without a leader is like a dish of soup without a spoon.  
Quart boxes are so full that you may now buy strawberries by the slice.  
The spring opening, like the oyster, has nearly reached its pawning season.  
Spring storms have begun. Ye who have cows to shed prepare to shed them now.  
A Vermont paper likes Mr. Tilden to an owl. Yes; we did hear him crying, "Hoo is hoo?"  
If Russia insists on cutting down Turkey in Europe Turkey will be no bigger than a low-neck dress.  
Governor Robinson sent his private and military secretaries to come to New York on Tuesday next.  
If General Grant should be the next President Senator Sargent would most likely be Secretary of the Navy.

Peter Cooper proposes that his school at Limestone Springs, South Carolina, shall be made self-sustaining through the revenue to be derived from lime kilns.  
Mr. M. M. Ham, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald and member of the National Democratic Committee, is in Washington. He is not the original Ham fat man.  
One of the saddest comments on human life is the event in which a beautiful and wealthy young Richmond belle leaves her father's home for Baltimore to become a social outcast.

A little grandson of Colonel Berdan, of the Bergen County Democrat, said the other day that down in China the flowers must grow on the sky. Kind of China-aster-anomalous, as it were.  
"Wyoming Territory."—Tell your friends to direct your letters to your name, care New York Herald, 49 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France, prepaying the postage, and you will receive them there.  
State Senator G. A. Hobart has friends who will send him into the light to succeed Senator Rudolph, of New Jersey. He is a republican. William Walter Phelps will possibly be in the same field.  
Mr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul General at Constantinople, arrived from Europe in the steamship Castalia yesterday, and is at the Hoffman House.

Vice President Whooler, Mrs. Hayes, Miss Fannie Hayes, Mrs. Woodworth and Mr. Dickinson, who are at Marlin's, on the Lower Saratoga Lake, have been fishing trout with splendid luck the past few days. On Friday morning Mrs. Woodworth caught a thirteen pounder, and Mrs. Hayes and daughter caught several weighing in the aggregate over twenty pounds. The party are all very well and enjoying the sport immensely.

## OBITUARY.

## JOHN PATTON.

Mr. John Patton, the proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, Greenwich street, died this morning at five minutes of one o'clock. Mr. Patton was brought prominently into public notice some time ago by his determined opposition to the erection by the elevated railroad of its girders in front of his hotel. Mr. Patton was well known in the city as a thorough business man, in every way upright in his dealings.

## THE DUCHESS OF AROLY.

The death of Elizabeth Gavrilovna, Duchess of Aroly, is announced by cable this morning. She was the eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, K. G., and was married to the Duke July 31, 1844. She was the mother of John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland, the Marquis of Lorne.